



J. Chapman sculp.

ADMIRAL BOSCAWEN.

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A
MILITARY TREATISE

ON THE

APPOINTMENTS of the A R M Y.

CONTAINING

Many USEFUL HINTS, not touched
upon before by any AUTHOR :

A N D

Proposing some NEW REGULATIONS in
the A R M Y, which will be particularly useful in
carrying on the W A R in NORTH-AMERICA.

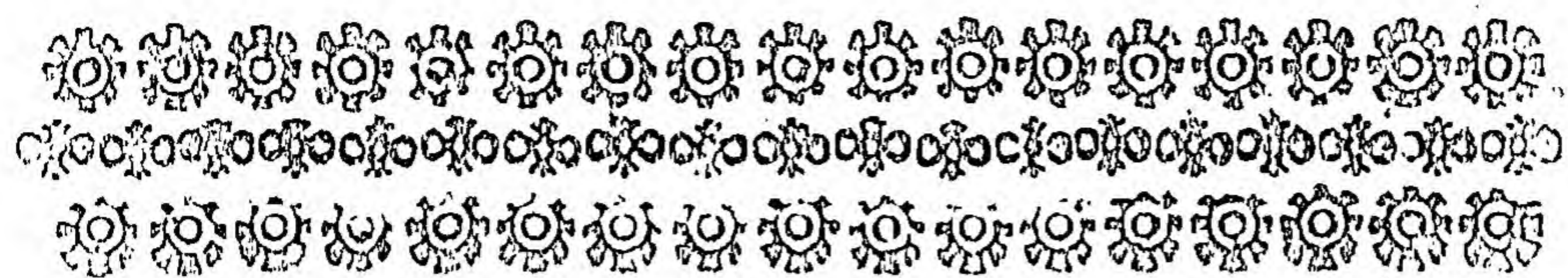
Together with a
Short Treatise on MILITARY HONORS.

By LIEUTENANT *W E B B*, of His
M A J E S T Y's Forty-eighth Regiment.

EXPERIENTIA DOCET.

PHILADELPHIA:

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MDCCLIX.



T O

The Right Honorable

EDWARD BOSCAWEN,

Admiral of the *Blue*, and one of his
MAJESTY'S most Honorable Privy
Council.

S I R,

Y O U R well known
Attachment to the
best of Princes, and
the ardent Desire you have e-
ver shewn of promoting the
Honor of His Majesty's Arms,
which

ii DEDICATION.

which you so happily effected in a late Expedition by establishing that *Unanimity* between the *Navy* and *Army*, which is the most certain Foundation of Success, and which has frequently been but too much neglected ; I say, these Considerations call for the warmest Acknowledgements of Gratitude and Praise from every *true Briton*.

I, in particular, have taken this Opportunity of testifying my Attachment and Regard to your Person and
Character,

D E D I C A T I O N. iii

Character, by laying the following Pages before you; humbly imploring Your kind Indulgence, in protecting the first and only Offspring of one whose chief Ambition is to arrive at that Degree of Knowledge in the Profession of Arms, which will enable him to discharge with Honor, every Trust reposed in him; and perform all the Services due to his King and Country.

THIS has been my real Motive to employ every leisure Hour, distinct from the Duties

iv DEDICATION.

ties of the Field, in close Application to the Study of my Profession; and have been prevailed upon to publish to the World the Result of those Studies, by the flattering Hopes of adding ever so little to the Improvement of the Military Art.

It is with the Anxiety of a Parent, that I now introduce to the World this little Volume, and have chosen You, for its Patron; humbly relying on Your well known Goodness, that You will pass over those

D E D I C A T I O N. v

those Defects of Observation,
whose Origin may, perhaps,
be the Want of a more enlarg-
ed Sphere of Action.

I AM, Sir, with the greatest
Submission,

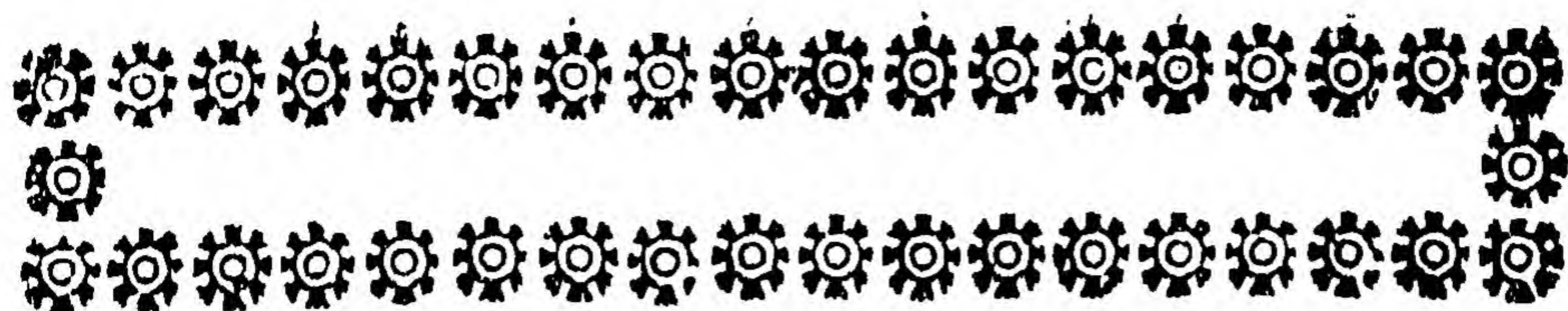
Your most dutiful,

Most obedient, and

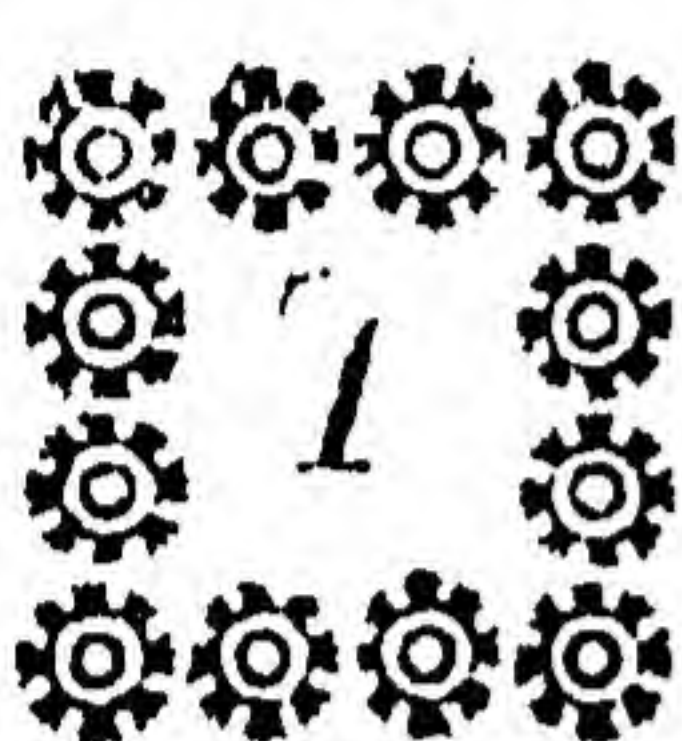
Most devoted

Humble Servant,

T. W.



P R E F A C E.

 *THE Observations contained in
1 the following Sheets were the
Productions of a few leisure
Hours during my last Winter Quarters,
and it is with the greatest Deference I now
offer them to the Public.*

*The Hopes of Improvement first engaged
me in this Work, and a Desire of being,
in ever so small a Degree, serviceable to
my Country, prevailed on me to commit it
to the Press. If, in the following Pages,
I should be so happy as to advance any thing
which may turn to the Advantage of His
Majesty's Arms, I shall think myself rich-
ly*

ly rewarded, for the Trouble they have cost me.

As a real Desire of promoting the Good of the Service was my chief Motive ; I flatter myself that the Good-natured Reader will pass by those Things which he may look on as trivial and chimerical, and dwelling on such Hints as may probably be of Use, acknowledge that the Design was Good.

Whatever Liberties I may have taken in the Course of this Work, I hope they will be look'd upon by Men of Sense, as they ought, a Design of bringing some Parts of the Service to View, which, for want of being properly understood, are productive of many Inconveniencies ; and of proposing some new Regulations founded on my own Experience, which, I imagined, might be for the Good of the Army. My

*My own Improvement, I before observ-
ed, was one Inducement for me to enter on
this Design ; and give me leave to observe,
that I think it is the Duty of every Mili-
tary Man, to endeavour to make himself
Master of his Profession, and freely to im-
part any Knowledge he may have acquired,
which can be of the least Advantage to the
Service ; that so he may render himself
useful to his King and Country.*

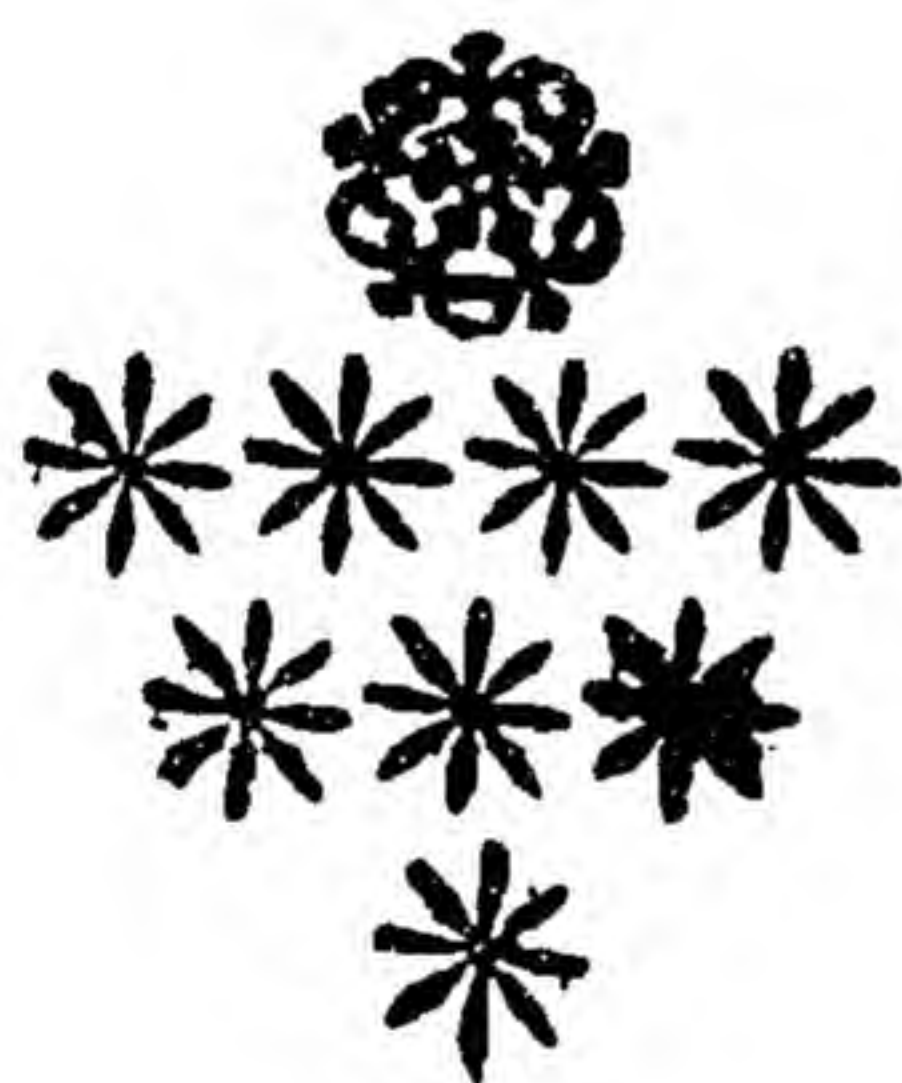
*To make a Figure in the Profession of
Arms, requires a Man of singular Abili-
ties and extensive Knowledge. The Gene-
ral, who can draw up an Army on a Field
Day, and the Subaltern who marches off
a Guard from the Parade, may be esteem-
ed by some as Proficients, but this is not
all that is requisite to make them Masters
of their Profession.*

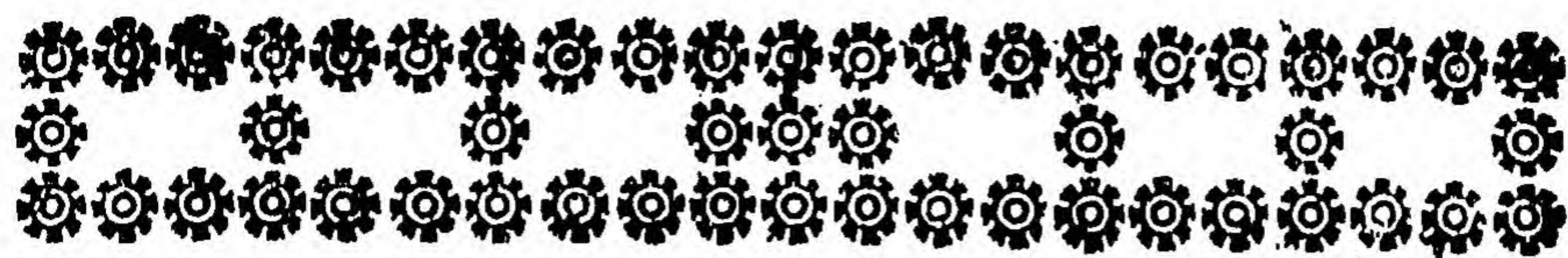
It is necessary for a General not only to be perfectly acquainted with his own Army and his own Affairs, but he should also know every Thing relative to the Enemy, that he may be able to counter-act all their Schemes, and take every Advantage that offers against them. For however capable he may be of commanding his own Army; unless he knows the Dispositions of the Enemy's Troops, their Discipline, the Abilities of their Commander, and has acquired a perfect Idea of the Country he is making War in, he is likely to make but a very poor Figure in the Field.

A General should think with Judgment and act with Fire, and by all Means acquire an absolute Command of his Passions; so shall he be qualified to take every Advantage of his Enemy, and may promise himself Success and Honor in his Undertakings.

The

The Second Part of this Work was intended to shew the good Effect that Military Honors have always had amongst the Ancients ; and that some public Mark of Distinction would be proper, to celebrate the late remarkable Instance of Unanimity and Harmony, which subsisted between the Army and Navy at the Siege of Louisbourg.





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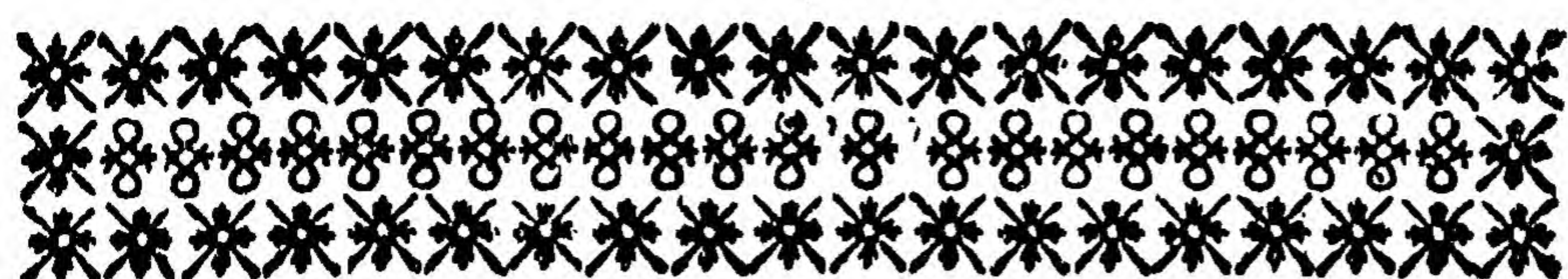
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CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

*** S our Dominions are greatly in-
A
*** larged, to what they were two
Hundred Years ago, some
change of our Politics will of Course be
found necessary; and what would have
been thought repugnant and inconsist-
ent with our Constitution then, may
with great Reason, be now received as
necessary Maxims of State. For, as Em-
pire increases, Power and Grandeur
consequently follow; which never fail
to excite the Envy of our Enemies the
French, who are continually laying
Schemes to overcome the growing
Strength of *Britain*.

ENGLAND

ENGLAND has more Dependence on her Situation as an Island, in Regard to her Security, than she has from her military Force. This has been chiefly owing to a general Maxim of Politics, that a *standing Army is by no means necessary*. The Want of the People's Inclinations to go to War, could not have given Rise to this Maxim, since it is very well known, that when they have had Occasion to exert themselves, they have made no inconsiderable Figure in the Field. But as *England* is an Island, with a good Fleet to guard her Sea-Coast, the Inhabitants have been less anxious about their Military Force; by which Means that martial Spirit, which is so natural to them, has been, in some Degree, lull'd asleep. Nevertheless, they have never been

been backward in chastizing the Insults of neighbouring Nations, when provok'd to it by a just and necessary War.

THIS has been the Case with *England* heretofore, when she had nothing to protect but herself ; but it is far otherwise now, for she has not only herself to defend, but also one of the finest and largest Countries in the World ; whereof one single Province is almost equal to all *England*. This she has to maintain against an Enemy on its Frontiers, who will not fail to seize upon all such Parts as are neglected, or slightly defended. She will therefore be under a Necessity of removing these troublesome Neighbours entirely from off the Continent, or of keeping such a Military Force as will render her respectable,

pectable, and put it out of the Enemy's Power to make any Encroachments on her new Settlements.

BUT this leads me to another Consideration, full as material as the former, viz. *Who is to make this extraordinary Augmentation of Troops?* The Question indeed is easily answer'd: Without Doubt, the Parliament of *Great-Britain*.

BUT here again it may be urged, that a standing Army is *inconsistent with our Constitution, and altogether unnecessary in Time of Peace*. This Assertion I beg Leave to dissent from, and hope I shall be able to prove that a standing Army in *America* will be absolutely necessary to *Britain*, in her present Situation. This will evidently appear to every Person

son who will give himself the Trouble to enquire into the Conduct of the Enemy, and their Method of carrying on War in *North-America*.

IT is a common Practice with the *French* to take Advantage of a profound Peace; as well to strengthen themselves, as to make secret Encroachments on our Settlements. This has not only been their Conduct during the last Peace, but ever since their first Settlement in the Country; and it was reduced to a certain State Maxim, by their great Master of Politics Cardinal *Ricklieu*, who laid a Plan in his Administration for the Conquest of *North-America*, and was the first who advised the Court of *France* to build a Chain of Forts from the River *St. Lawrence*.

rence to the *Mississippi*. This was partly effected at the Commencement of this War ; but the Enemy being too sanguine in their Pursuits, it has proved rather an imaginary than a real Conquest. Nevertheless, as we are acquainted with their Intention, it should be our Business to take every possible Method in our Power, to render all their Schemes abortive.

I WILL not take upon me to say, what Number of Troops will be necessary for the Defence of so large an Extent of Country ; but am of Opinion that twenty Battalions at *Irish* Numbers, compleatly Officer'd, will not be more than necessary to defend thirteen Hundred Miles of settled Country, besides furnishing all the Guards and Garrisons depending upon *North-America*.

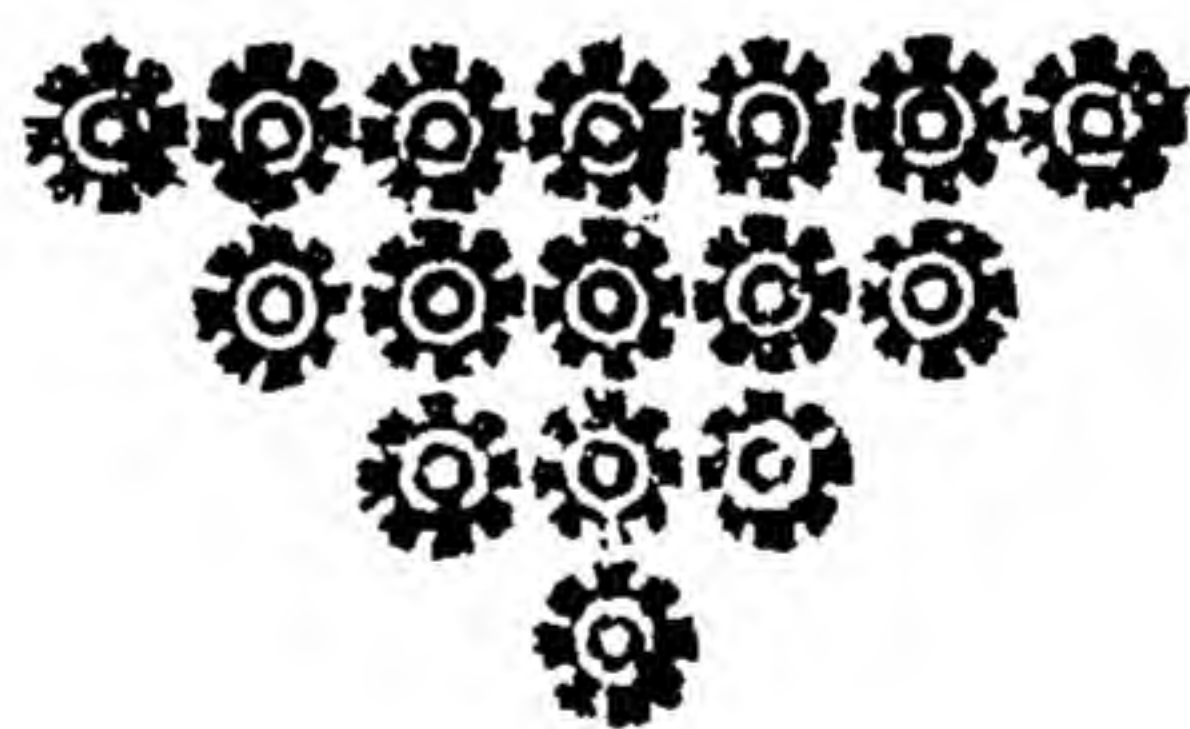
rica. But this will be much easier ascertain'd when we know what Part of the Country the Enemy will be allow'd to keep.

HERE I would beg Leave to observe, that as the War in *America* differs very much from that in *Europe*, there will of Course be a necessity of making several Regulations ; creating new Appointments, and altering many of the old. But as this is to be the Subject of the following Work, I shall quit this Chapter, with a short Observation on the Administration of the *French*.

It is remarkable, then, that notwithstanding the frequent Change of the *French* Ministry, their general Plan of Operations never vary : Which shews that their political Schemes must
be

be very well plann'd and digested, however illy they may happen to be executed, or whatever want of Abilities may be in those who are appointed to put them in Practice.

BUT, as my Design is not to enquire into the secret Springs of States, I shall not pursue this Observation any further, but leave the Reader to his own Reflections thereon, and proceed to the Work in Hand.



CHAP.

CHAP. II.

*The Necessity of Officers understanding
History, and the Art of Fortification.*

BEFORE I enter into the Design of this Work, I think it highly necessary to say something of the leading Members of the Army, since upon their Knowledge and Conduct in the Art of War, in a great Measure, depends the Fame and Reputation of our Arms with foreign Nations, as well as our own Security and Satisfaction, amongst ourselves.

ALMOST every *Englishman* is by Nature, endowed with the first and principal Ingredient, necessary to form a

B

good

good Soldier, I mean *true Courage*; but few have had an Opportunity of receiving an Education consistent with the Profession of Arms. This may arise from our not having a sufficient Number of proper Seminaries to form the Minds of our Youth, by the Study of such Authors as are more immediately applicable to the *Art-Military*. A competent Knowledge also, of those Writers, who have treated on the Art of Gunnery and Fortification, would be of particular Advantage: For, by that Means, they would acquire an adequate Idea both of the Attack and Defence of every strong Place, and know what Conduct would be most proper when oblig'd to engage with unequal Numbers.

HERE it may not be improper to observe, that the Reason why the *Prussians*

sians and *French* excel most other Nations in this Art, is the great Number of these Kind of Seminaries, and the Encouragement this Branch of Learning meets with from every Quarter. A Sense of Honor and the Use a Man may be of to his Country, should spur him on to these Studies ; as he thereby becomes eminent in his Profession, and acquires Credit and Satisfaction to himself.

OTHER Reasons might indeed be given, why our Officers are not so well acquainted with this necessary Branch ; but as a Search after proper Remedies to remove every Inconveniency that might arise from a Want of this Knowledge first engaged me in this Work, I am naturally inclined to point them out, without shewing the particular

cular

cular Causes that occasion them. I am in Hopes then to prove that, by making some new Appointments in our Armies, which will be attended with a very inconsiderable Expence more than the present Establishment, this valuable End will be answered.

BUT as this will be the Subject of another Chapter, I will close this, by recommending to the Gentlemen of the Army the Study of History in general, as they will thereby not only enrich their Minds with useful Knowledge, but may furnish themselves with many Examples, highly necessary to be known, and greatly worthy their Imitation.

CHAP.

C H A P. III.

*Further Observations on the Study of
History.*

ALTHO' in my last Chapter, I particularly recommended the Study of Fortification to the Gentlemen of the Army, I would not be understood that their Application should be confined to that alone. I only meant it as a Foundation upon which they may, with Safety, erect a fine Superstructure, to be compleated and highly finished by Experience, and the Study of useful History.

IN order to make a Progress in any Art or Science, regular and gradual Steps are necessary ; as the Person who would learn to read, must first learn to
know

know his Letters. And altho' this Knowledge of Letters is of itself to be little regarded, yet it is a relative Knowledge of immense Value.

ANATOMY likewise might be said to be rather curious than useful, were it not relative to *Physic* and *Surgery*; and, as the Gentlemen of the Faculty say, the very Foundation of both. In like Manner the Study of *Fortification* is only to be valued as an Introduction to the *Art of War*. To carry on the Metaphor still further, as the *one* helps the *Physician* to form a just Idea of the several Parts of the human Body, their Situation and Construction, by which means every Disease incident to them is with greater Certainty opposed; so the *other* gives the *Soldier* such an exact Knowledge of the different Parts of
every

every fortified Place, that he can with greater Ease judge of the Manner in which it ought to be attacked.

To say more of the Study of Fortification and its Use in War would be needless ; since every one must allow that it is a very principle and necessary Branch of the *Art-Military*.

EXPERIENCE and the Study of History, I before observed, ought to follow the Knowledge of Fortification. In these, little Progress is to be made without some share of Genius. The Man who is so happy as to be by Nature endowed with a quickness of Apprehension and Vivacity of Disposition, will easily turn to his Advantage the Actions that are immediately in his View, or those recorded in History : And that Knowledge will almost imperceptibly

tibly fix itself in his Mind, for which, a Person of inferior Genius would be indebted to Perseverance and close Application.

I MUST here beg Leave to quote a Passage from a late learned Author, which I think very applicable to my present Point, and at the same time will give the Reader a more just Idea of the Use of the Study of History than it is in my Power to do.

“ THE School of Example, says our
 “ Author, is the World ; and the
 “ Masters of this School are History
 “ and Experience. I am far from
 “ contending that the former is pre-
 “ ferable to the latter ; I think upon
 “ the whole far otherwise : But then,
 “ I say, that the former is absolutely
 necessary

“ necessary to prepare us for the
 “ latter and to accompany us whilst we
 “ are under the Discipline of the lat-
 “ ter; that is, thro’ the whole Course
 “ of our Lives. No Doubt, some few
 “ Men may be quoted, to whom *Na-*
 “ *ture* gave, what *Art* and *Industry*
 “ can give to no Man; but such Ex-
 “ amples will prove nothing against
 “ me; because I admit that the *Study*
 “ of *History* without *Experience* is in-
 “ sufficient, but assert that *Experience*
 “ itself is so without *Genius*. *Genius*
 “ is preferable to the other two; but
 “ I would wish to find the three toge-
 “ ther. For how great soever a *Ge-*
 “ *nius* may be, and how much soever
 “ he may acquire new Light and Heat
 “ as he proceeds in his rapid Course;
 “ certain it is, he will never shine with
 “ the full Lustre, nor shed the full In-
 C fluence

“ fluence he is capable of unless to his
 “ own Experience he adds the Experi-
 “ ence of other Men, and other Ages.

“ GENIUS without the Improvement
 “ at least of Experience, is what *Comits*
 “ once were thought to be, a blazing
 “ Meteor, irregular in his Course, and
 “ dangerous in his approach; of no Use
 “ to any System, and able to destroy
 “ any.

“ MERE Sons of Earth, if they have
 “ *Experience* without any Knowledge
 “ of the *History* of the World, are
 “ but half Scholars in the *Science of*
 “ *Mankind*. And if they are conver-
 “ sant in *History* without *Experience*,
 “ they are worse than ignorant; they
 “ are Pedants, always incapable, some-
 “ times meddling and presuming. The
 Man

“ Man who has all three, is an Honour
 “ to his Country, and a public Bless-
 “ ing”

THE above Observations may very easily be applied in a particular Manner to those who would shine in the Profession of Arms. And may serve to shew how necessary it is for every one to know both Men and Books.

I WOULD only observe, that it oftentimes happens in reading, as it does in eating; he that eats the most is not always the most healthy, but he who eats sparingly of that which is good: So in reading, he who runs over the greatest Number of Books is not always the most sensible, but he who reads the best, with clearness and Perspicuity.

WE find several Examples of the greatest Commanders who have given public Testimonies of their fondness for reading.

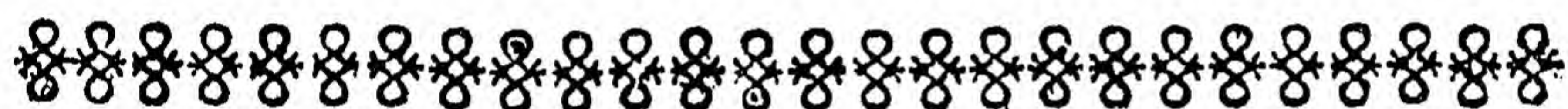
ALEXANDER always carried the Works of *Homer* with him ; in which, he used to say, he found every military Expedient necessary to form his own Troops for Action. *Tully* also tells us, that the first *Scipio Africanus* had always in his Hands the Works of *Xenophon*.

BEFORE I leave this Chapter I would by all Means caution my Readers against being contented with a slight and superficial Knowledge of Books ; as it always tends to make a Man arrogant without Knowledge, and vain without Judgment ; whereby he is unable to make any figure with the little Sense he is Master of, and prevented from

from making any Addition to his small Stock.

Mr. Pope elegantly expreffes this Observation in the following Lines.

“ A little Learning is a dangerous Thing,
 “ Drink deep or tafte not the Pyrian Spring;
 “ For ſhallow Draughts intoxicate the Brain,
 “ And drinking deeply ſobers it again.



C H A P. IV.

The Neceſſity of underſtanding the Geography of that Country which is the Seat of War.

THE Commander who hopes for Succeſs, will, by all Means endeavour to gain every poſſible Advantage of the Enemy, nor will any Circum-

cumstance appear too trifling for his Notice. A large River, high Mountain, or thick Wood, may impede a March for Several Days ; and a Foreknowledge of this Delay may oftentimes be of the greatest Consequence. Whereby it becomes absolutely necessary for every Commanding Officer to be perfectly acquainted with the Geography of the Country in which he is making War. And indeed for every Officer in general, as they will thereby be enabled to prepare and provide themselves according to the Difficulties they foresee they must meet with in their March.

THE Want of this Knowledge would give the Enemy an Advantage too great to be ballanced by almost any Superiority of Numbers ; and put it in their
Power

Power to counter-plot the Schemes,
and annoy the March of the unskill'd
Commander.

By knowing the Spot in which every remarkable Mountain, River, Defile, &c. is situated ; together with the several Distances of the one from the other, it will be easy to judge of the Time in which an Army, with their heavy Stores, Artillery and Baggage will be able to pass them ; on which Knowledge Victory and Success has been often known to depend.

THE General who marches through an unknown Country, is in continual Danger of being furrounded by the Enemy ; who may fall upon his Army in a Place where it may be difficult for him to defend himself,
and

and gain an easy and compleat Victory. A recent Example of this, in the beginning of the present War, is too well remembered to need any repetition here.

IF *Crassus* had understood the Geography of the Enemy's Country he would never have been so imposed upon by *Abgarus*, nor so infatuated by his Perswasions, as after crossing the River *Euphrates*, to pass thro' the finest Part of the Country, where his Troops were well supplied with every Thing necessary to carry on the War, and march into a Place barren and destitute of all the Conveniences of Life. By which Means, he not only suffered his Retreat to be cut off, but exposed his Army to all the Calamities incident to a bad Disposition. This gave *Surenas* (who was much better acquainted with

with the Country than *Crassus*) such an Advantage over the *Romans*, that he concealed great Part of his Men, in hollow Ways and broken Ground, thro' which he knew they must pass; and as they came up; wearied with a long and troublesome March, he caused a Signal to be made, at which the *Parthians*, with strange Cries, and a barbarous Howling, advanced against them.

THE *Romans*, not having Time to recover themselves from their late Fatigue, surprized at the unusual Noise, and finding themselves unexpectedly surrounded by the Enemy, who gall'd them with continual Showers of Arrows from all Sides, were obliged to submit to a shameful and bloody Defeat.

In this Action, *Crassus* himself, young *Crassus*, *Octavius*, and many other Generals

nerals of great Note, together with Thirty Thousand Men were slain.

ANOTHER Example of the fatal Consequences of a General's not understanding the Face of the Country he is making War in, may be seen in the Overthrow of *Quintilius Varrus*. That unhappy Commander was drawn into an Ambuscade, in a Place surrounded with steep Hills and Swamps, where the Enemy fell upon his Troops with such Success, that they cut to Pieces almost three compleat Legions and six Cohorts. The greatest Overthrow, it is said, the *Romans* ever suffered, except the Defeat of *Crassus* by the *Parthians*.

CHAP,

C H A P. V.

Of the Establishment of ENGINEERS, and the Utility of such an Appointment in our Army.

I HAVE shewn, in the Beginning of this Work, how necessary it is for Gentlemen of the Army to understand the Art of Fortification; and at the same Time, observed how few have had an Opportunity of improving themselves in this Branch of military Learning. I shall now go on to point out the Manner in which this useful Knowledge may be more universally propagated amongst them.

THE Ancients had several Methods of making their Officers skill'd in the Profession of Arms. Amongst the rest

the *Macedonians* had a Custom of instituting Military Games, in which were represented the Field Duties ; and those who excelled in these Games were distinguished by some honorary Reward.

BUT the Method which, with Submission, I propose as an Improvement to our Army, is the creating of one new Appointment. I would have then, to every Regiment in His Majesty's Service, one *Engineer*, and one *Sub-Engineer*, who should be in the Capacity of Staff Officers to that Regiment, and obliged to attend it at all Times.

THESE Gentlemen should be furnished with a proper Assortment of Books, Papers, Instruments, &c. suitable to their Profession, to be provided at the Expence of the Public ; as also
a very

a very handsome Appointment for themselves; and should have, at all Places where the Regiment is quartered, Apartments assigned them by the commanding Officer, for the Conveniency of delivering Lectures to the Gentlemen of their respective Regiments, in such Branches of the Mathematics as more immediately relate to the Study of Fortification.

BUT here it may be objected, that a Regiment is not always situated so as to command these Advantages. There may indeed be some particular Situations in which it will be inconvenient to put the above Plan in Execution; but none, that I can see, sufficient to render the Appointment unnecessary.

SUPPOSE then that a Regiment was

so cantoned in different Parts of a Country, that not more than two or three Companies could be quartered at one and the same Place; in this Case the principal Engineer should remain at Head Quarters, and the *Sub-Engineer* with the Second in Command; as these Places are generally the best and largest Quarters in the Cantonment. *Here*, I would have the Officers of those Companies that are situated nearest to these two Commands, assemble by Turns, agreeable to a Roster, which should be kept for that Purpose. This Method, I flatter myself, may very easily be put in Practice, and will remove any Inconvenience that may arise from the Troops being dispersed in different Parts of the Country.

BUT,

BUT, on the other Hand, when the Regiment is in Barracks, or quartered in large Cities, these Objections vanish ; and this useful Branch of Learning may be promoted among the Military Gentlemen with Pleasure and Success, and will serve not only to make them skillful in their Profession, but will engage their Minds from less worthy Pursuits.

A GREAT deal more might be advanced in Favour of this Regulation ; but, I flatter myself, that what has been already said will be sufficient to convince my Readers, that this Appointment would be productive of the most salutary Effects, as it will enable them to fill their several Stations with Honour to their Country, and Satisfaction to themselves,

C H A P.

C H A P. VI.

Of Artificers.

I HAVE frequently observed the Inconveniencies a Regiment labours under, when on immediate Service, for the Want of some useful Artificers. Amongst these an *Armourer* and a *Black-Smith*, are more particularly necessary ; as by frequent Accidents of one Kind or other, there is a continual Demand for them.

As to the former, I am in Hopes that little will serve to prove how necessary such an Appointment is to our Army, particularly in this Country, as most of the Regiments are canton'd, during the Winter, in Frontier Towns, where

where it is impossible for Arms to be repaired and put in proper Order, for want of convenient Places and Materials.

THIS is by no Means remedied when the Regiment takes the Field, as then, upon every Occasion, they are obliged to apply to the Train, who may probably be employed in something of equal or greater Consequence : Thus, two Parts of the Service interfering, cause a Confusion and Delay, very prejudicial to the Whole. Whereas an Appointment purposely instituted, to repair all Accidents and Injuries that may happen to the Arms, would, in some Measure, effect that Regularity and Dispatch, which is the Strength of an Army, and the real Source of Success and Honour.

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THE second Artificer I mentioned, was a *Blacksmith*. That such a Regulation is much wanted, I doubt not, will appear to every Gentleman who has been two Campaigns in *North-America*. I would propose, that every Regiment should have *one*, and should likewise be furnished with the following Appointment of Tools, *viz.*

Spades - - - 50

Pick-axes - - - 50

Felling Axes - - 100

which the Blacksmith should have always under his immediate Care; together with a light Tumbrel, to carry the Tools in, and a small travelling Forge; that upon any Accident they may be put in proper Repair. I would likewise propose, that the Tumbrel and Forge should be so constructed as to be easily
taken

taken off the Carriage, and put on board a Batteau, or other small Boat, for the greater Convenience of Transporting them. Here, lest this Proposal should be objected to by some, and thought chymetical by others, I beg Leave to make one or two natural Suppositions, which will clearly shew the Use of the above Appointment.

WE will imagine then, that the General has received Intelligence of a Body of the Enemy approaching his Frontiers, in order to take Possession of some strong Post ; he, in Consequence of this Intelligence, orders one or more Regiments (according to the supposed Strength of the Enemy) to march with all Dispatch, and to gain the Ground, if possible, before the Enemy arrives : The

commanding Officer of this Detachment marches, in Consequence of these Orders, and, perhaps, reaches the Ground four or five Hours before the Enemy. In reconnoitring the Post, he finds it so situated, that with a few Tools he would be able to throw up a Work sufficient to defend himself against three Times his Number ; but, for want of such Conveniencies, will be obliged to engage the Enemy at a Disadvantage.

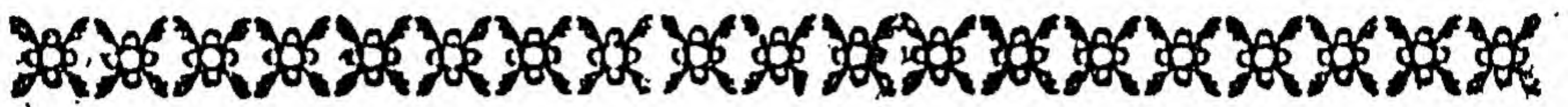
THIS is a Case which may frequently happen, and serves to shew the Necessity, in some Measure, of this Appointment.

BUT here it may be urged by some, that this Deficiency may be supplied by
the

the Train. To this I answer, that the Train may very possibly be at such a Distance, that they can't be applied to in any reasonable Time; so that the Troops would be reduced to the necessity either of going without the wanted Implements and running the Risque of being attacked with unequal Numbers, or of staying till they could be provided; either of which might prove fatal; as there are many Cases in the Course of a War, which will neither admit of Consultation or Delay.

It is with the greatest Deference to better Judgments that I propose these Regulations to be made in our Army; but as they are founded on my own immediate Observation, and Expe-
rience

rience, I flatter myself they will appear as necessary to others, as they do to myself.



C H A P VII.

Of Artillery.

A PROPER Regulation of the *Artillery*, is known to be of such Importance, that, I doubt not, any little Amendment or Improvement in this Appointment, will be esteemed highly valuable.

IN the late War, it was thought necessary to order two Six Pounders to each Regiment, with a proper Number of Men from the Artillery to work them ; as also Ammunition, and all other Apparatus,

paratus, requisite to make them of Use. So many Detachments being drawn off from the Artillery, may be attended with many Inconveniences, which I propose to remedy, by employing some few Men of the Regiment in this Service.

As this Country differs very much from *Flanders*, there will likewise be a Necessity of changing the Size of the Cannon. The Frontiers of the different Provinces, which are the present Seat of War, chiefly consist of Rocks, Woods, Mountains, Defilées, &c. where it is necessary to cut every Yard of the Road ; and, even when that is done, the Passage will be found extremely rough, on Account of the Roots and Stumps of Trees which cannot be removed,

moved, and many other Impediments not to be foreseen, as every Situation presents something new.

From hence it will be easy to conceive, that it will be impossible, in many Parts of the Road, to get a Six Pounder along, without infinite Labour and Trouble ; add to this the disagreeable Circumstances of retarding the March of the Troops, at least three or four Hours every Day.

In order to remove this Inconvenience, I would propose, that instead of two Six Pounders, every Regiment should have four Three Pounders, which should be drawn and worked by a Detachment of the Regiment, appointed for that Purpose. By this Means

Means Horses are rendered unnecessary ; which, it is well known, are extremely troublesome on a March ; as they are either starving for want of Forage, or, when let at large, continually losing themselves in the Woods. These light Pieces might be drawn with great Ease over the highest Mountain in *America*, and with as much Expedition as any Body of Troops could march. Not only this, but they would also be much handier to take off their Carriages, on all Occasions to embark on board a Batteau or small Boat, and be transported to the different Places of Rendezvous ; they would likewise be of particular Service to place in the Flanks of all Temporary Works, such as Redoubts, Lines, Abbatis, &c. in order to scour the Field and clear the Moat.

I FLATTER myself that these Considerations will serve to convince my Readers, that the above Regulations will be found of particular Advantage ; and shall think myself very happy, if, in the Course of this Work, I may chance to light on any one Thing which may be approved of by those who are skill'd in the Art-Military, and may in any Degree be of Service to his Majesty's Arms.

I WILL now proceed to point out some new Method of draughting the Troops, which will avoid those disagreeable Circumstances that too often happen in that Part of the Service.

C H A P.

C H A P. VIII.

Some Remarks on the Method of draughting Troops.

WHEN we consider, that the greatest Part of the Troops which are upon immediate Service, are completed by Draughts from the different Corps in *England* and *Ireland*, we must conclude, that particular regard should be had to the Method of draughting them; so as to prevent any Men of imperfect and worn-out Constitutions being sent upon the Service; as they can be of no Use to their King and Country, and a real Burden to the Regiment that receives them.

A VERY late Instance of this happened in the Regiment I have the Ho-

nour to serve in.-----Out of Two Hundred and odd Draughts, Twenty soon died, and one Third of the rest were no ways fit for Duty ; in Consequence of the bad Habits of Body they had acquired before they were draughted. These were not only a present Clog and Trouble to the Regiment, but we received little or no Benefit from them during the ensuing Campaign.

THIS Example will serve to shew how great Care should be had in the Draughting of our Troops ; as an Army composed of such unhealthy Soldiers must be a great Expence to the Nation, and a Burden rather than of Service in Time of War.

THAT this is too often the Case it is easy to observe ; but where the Defect
lies,

lies, or whether the Regiments at Home do not take this Method to dispose of their disabled Members, I will not pretend to determine; but will venture to affirm, that, if they do, it is the worst Method in the World.

BUT as my Design is not to enquire into the Causes of these Inconveniences, but to propose some Remedy for them, I will point out a Method which I hope will effectually guard against a Circumstance so pernicious to the public Cause.

IN the first Place then, when a Draught of any Number of Troops is to be made, I would propose, that the Regiment should be drawn out upon the Parade, and the Officer who is to inspect the Draught, should order every

ry

ry third, fourth, fifth, sixth or seventh File (beginning either upon the Right, Left: or Center) till he had got the Number wanted. Then he should command them to advance twelve Paces in the Front of the Regiment, and the Officers at the same time to march into the Rear. When this was done, a Serjeant of a Company should make out a Return of the Mens Names and Trades, with a Description of their particular Marks; this should be signed by the Captain or commanding Officer of the Company to which such Men belong, and given to the General's Aid de Camp, or Brigade Major.

THIS Method, I conceive, will put it out of the Regiment's Power to shew any Favour or Partiality, and will entirely prevent them from chusing out the
the

the most infirm of their Members to send on immediate Service.

I DOUBT not, but many will make Objections to this Scheme, but am very clear that, if it was put in Practice, it would, in a great Measure, have the desired Effect; and am in Hopes that, if the Gentlemen of the Army would carefully consider this Point, they will be of the same Opinion.



C H A P. IX.

Of embarking Troops.

EVERY *English* Officer should be careful to make himself acquainted with the best and most convenient Methods of embarking Troops; as
there

there is no Nation, perhaps, that has more frequent Necessity for Practice in this Particular, than *Great-Britain*, which is owing to her Situation as an Island. Almost every Military Operation will be attended with Embarkations, in which there are many Circumstances, that, upon a slight View, may appear trifling and insignificant, but when duly considered, will be found of no small Consequence to the Health and Convenience of the Troops.

I HAVE had the Honour to attend three or four very material Ones since I have been in the Service, and as I took a great deal of Pains to observe the Methods made use of, it may be presumed that I have acquired some Degree of Knowledge in this Particular.

IN

IN the first Place then, when an Embarkation is resolved upon, great Care should be taken, not only to employ a sufficient Number of Transports, but to see likewise that they be all good and sound ; for one or two of them being in a bad Condition, may cause many Accidents, Disappointments and Delays, and injure, in some Degree, the whole Expedition.

THERE ought likewise to be some spare Transports, in case of Accidents, as there can be no certain Dependance on the Winds and Waves ; and I have seen a whole Fleet obliged to lie to in a Storm, to take the Troops out of a Ship which had sprung a Leak.

FROM this, and many Examples of the like Kind, we may see how neces-

say it is for the General or Commanding Officer, who is appointed to conduct the Embarkation, to be particularly careful in inspecting every minute Circumstance.

It might be proper for him (when the Ships are at the appointed Port where the Troops are to embark) to call in for a Return of the State of the Shipping, with the Tonnage; as also an exact Account of the Provisions, Water, Vinegar, &c. and, in order to prevent Frauds, should appoint an Officer from each Regiment, together with the Agent Victualler or King's Commissary, to examine carefully the different Species of Provisions, and make a just Report of the same, as the Health of the Troops greatly depends on this Article.

As

As soon as the General has taken all the above Precautions, and satisfied himself in every Particular, it will be proper to call together all the commanding Officers of the Regiments, and acquaint them with such Parts of the Service as more immediately come under their Inspection.

THE Ships should then be formed into as many Divisions as there are Regiments, taking Care that each Division should consist of Ships as near as possible of equal Goodness and Burden ; and those Regiments which are stronger than the rest, should have Ships appointed in Proportion to their Numbers (over and above the draughted Divisions) by the *Quarter-Master-General*, allowing a Ton and an Half for each Man, or more, according to the
G 2
Length

Length of the Voyage ; after this every commanding Officer should draw or Ballot for them, and give Orders to their respective Quarter-Masters, to make an equal Division of the Cloathing, Arms, Accoutrements, Ammunition, Flints, &c. that they may be put on board the Ships with their particular Companies.

EACH Company should then pack up their own Camp Equipage, mark it with their Letter, and put it on board their own Ships to prevent Confusion, which too often happens for want of such Precautions. Besides, it may very well be expected that some Ships of every Fleet may either be cast away, or drove out of their Course, so as not to be able to join the Fleet in any reason-

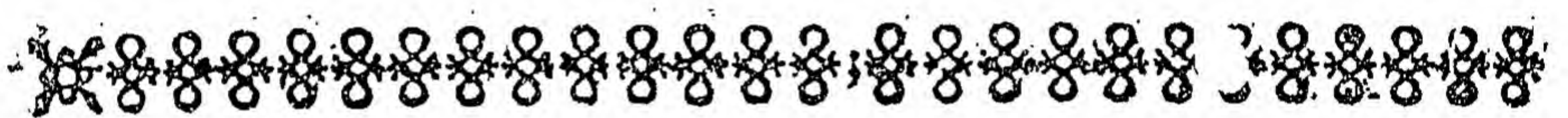
reasonable Time ; and if it should so happen that these Ships should have all or the greatest Part of the Camp Equipage, Arms, Cloathing, &c. on board, it is easy to conceive what Situation such a Regiment must be in.

DURING the Voyage ; it might be very proper for the commanding Officer of every Transport to take Care that every second or third Day the Bedding should be brought on the Deck and aired, and the Births well washed with Vinegar, as nothing contributes more to the Health and Comfort of the Men.

VENTILATORS should also be made out of Sail-Cloth or old Tents, in order to extract the foul stagnated Air from between the Decks.

It

It would likewise be necessary to allow every Mess a Quantity of Vinegar to eat with their salt Beef and Pork. As to the Physical Reasons for such Precautions, I shall refer the Reader to Dr. *Pringle*, who treats on foul Air, and Camp Diseases, in a very accurate Manner.



C H A P. X.

Of embarking the Artillery and Stores.

WH E N any Siege is determined on, the first Thing to be considered is, what Number of Artillery, and what Quantity of Stores will be necessary, to carry it on with Success.

In doing which, Care should be taken to allow some few, of every Kind,
more

more than the necessary Complement, as it is very probable that the Enemy will destroy some of the Artillery and Stores, during a long Siege, with their Shells and Cannon ; various Instances of which have been frequently known.

MANY Accidents may likewise happen in embarking and disembarking them ; as several Implements may possibly be lost, or rendered useless by Falls, &c. especially when they are obliged to be landed on a broken Shore, where the Surge runs high, and the greatest Care will not be sufficient to prevent Losses of some Kind or other.

WHEN these Things have been well considered, and the proper Quantity of Stores and Artillery rightly ascertained, the next Thing will be to find out the
best

best and safest Method of embarking them.

SUPPOSE then, that the Siege to be undertaken will require twenty Pieces of *Battering Cannon*, Twelve-pounders, and Mortars in Proportion, and that ten Ships will be necessary for this Expedition; it will be highly proper to divide the Artillery and Stores in such a Manner, as to prevent the melancholy Consequences which would arise from the Loss of one or two of those Ships having all the Artillery and Stores on board. I would propose therefore, that two Guns, with all their Appointments of Carriages, Ammunition, &c. should be put on board each Ship; the same should also be observed in regard to the Twelve-pounders, Mortars, and all the Stores; so that if one Ship should

should be lost, or separated from the Fleet, it will not be of such Consequence as to stop the Expedition : Whereas if all the Artillery should be embarked on board one or two Transports, and the Carriages and Stores on board other Transports, the Loss of a Ship may ruin the whole Expedition.

HENCE we may see how necessary it is to make an equal Division of the Artillery and Stores, in order to put it out of the Power of a very common Accident to defeat the best concerted Schemes, of which there has been many deplorable Instances.

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C H A P.

C H A P. XI.

Of forming a Regiment for North-America.

AS I hinted, in the Introduction to this Work, that the War in *North-America* differed very much from that in *Europe*, I shall here endeavour to shew whence this Difference arises, and, in Consequence of that, what Alterations will be necessary, in our present Establishment, in order to carry on a War to the greatest Advantage.

In the first Place then, the greatest Part of *North-America* consists of a thick woody Country, abounding with Mountains, Swamps, Rivers, Defileés, &c. through which it is impossible for Troops to march, even by Files, without

out being frequently thrown into the greatest Confusion ; in particular, the heavy armed Troops, who would be continually impeded in their March, by the Obstructions they must meet with from Swamps, Bushes, Thickets, &c. so that oftentimes two or three Hundred Men are obliged to crowd together in one Place ; by this Means the Line of March is entirely broke, and if they should be attacked by light armed Troops in this Situation, they must be inevitably defeated and destroyed.

THESE Inconveniences are not to be remedied, without putting some of our Troops on such a Footing, as to be able to repel the Enemy's *Indians* and Irregulars, who are always lightly accoutred, and accustomed to the Woods.

THIS will require two Alterations to be made in the Establishment of our Regiments: First, an Appointment of light armed Troops; and secondly, a Method of marching and forming them agreeable to the Country they are to act in.

It may not be improper here to take Notice, that the *Romans* were frequently defeated in close Countries, for want of these Regulations. The Enemy's Irregulars could attack the *Roman* heavy armed Foot, in these Situations, to great Advantage, notwithstanding their Superiority of Numbers. This the *Romans* experienced very often, upon their Expeditions to *Germany*, *Gaul* and *Britain*, in which they were oftentimes so harraffed by Irregulars and light armed Troops, that they were afraid to stir
out

out of the Bounds of their Encampment. This obliged them to raise and equip a Number of Troops, purposely adapted to this Kind of Service, which answered so well, that in a short Time they beat the light Troops and Irregulars of all other Nations; they afterwards incorporated them amongst their Legions, whereby they became a Part of their Military Force-----But to the Point.

I would propose, in the first Place, that a Regiment should consist of eight Battalion Companies, two Companies of Grenadiers, and two Companies of light Infantry. The two Companies of light Infantry should be light armed, and cloathed proper for the Service. The Regiment should be divided into two Battalions, each consisting of one Company

pany of Grenadiers, and one Company of light Infantry. The Officers should be, one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, two Majors, twelve Captains, thirty-six Subalterns, two Engineers, besides the Staff. The Field Officers should have no Companies, nor should there be any Captains, Lieutenants, &c. as he who commands a Company ought to be enabled to support the Dignity of it. The Officers to command the two Battalions should be agreeable to the following Table.

Officers commanding the First Battalion.

The Colonel,	-	1
The youngest Major,		1
Captains,	- -	6
Subalterns,	-	18

Officers

Officers commanding the Second Battalion.

The Lieut. Colonel,	1
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The eldest Major,	1
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Captains,	-	-	6
-----------	---	---	---

Subalterns,	-	-	18
-------------	---	---	----

Staff Officers,

Engineers,	-	-	2
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Adjutants,	-	-	2
------------	---	---	---

Quarter-Masters,	-	-	2
------------------	---	---	---

Chaplain,	-	-	1
-----------	---	---	---

Chirurgeons,	-	-	2
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Mates,	-	-	2
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Armourer,	-	-	1
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Blacksmith,	-	-	1
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A Regiment thus formed would be the most compleat Body imaginable ; and, by being divided into two Battalions of Six Hundred Men each, would be able
to

to act in a close Country, without being liable to those Inconveniences which a large Body of One Thousand Men must be exposed to.

I would here observe, that as in the Introduction to this Work I made Mention of twenty Battalions at *Irish* Numbers, I would not be understood there the Establishment in Time of War, but only in Time of Peace. But that upon the Commencement of a War, the Establishment should be enlarged as above.

C H A P.

C H A P. XII.

*Of marching and drawing up a Regiment
for Action in the Woods.*

I HAVE observed in the preceeding Chapter, the many Difficulties a Regiment is exposed to in marching thro' a close Country ; I would therefore propose a Method of marching, by which these Inconveniencies may, in some Measure, be remedied, and the Regiment much quicker formed for Action.

BUT I would first premise, that I would have the Regiment drawn up four deep with the Grenadiers on the Flanks, and the light Infantry in the Front, at all Times, except when they are to march thro' a close or woody Country. I BUT,

BUT, in passing thro' a close or woody Country, I would have the Regiment formed two deep, and marched in four Columns, each Battalion consisting of two Columns, composed of two Hundred Battalion Men each, with the Grenadiers divided in the Front and Rear of the Columns, advanced at least one Hundred Paces from the Extremities of the Columns. These should compose the advance and rear Guards, having small Parties of light Infantry advanced an Hundred Paces in their Front ; but the main Body of the light Infantry should be on the Flanks. The Columns should march an Hundred Paces distant from each other, that, when formed, they should take up near the same Ground as in an open Country. For Instance, there will be four
Columns

Columns consisting of two Hundred Men each, which will be four Hundred File, two deep ; this will take up four Hundred Paces in Front, allowing a Pace for every Man, which must be done in the Woods ; so that the Space between the Intervals will be three Hundred Paces : And, allowing fifty Paces for the right and left Hand half Columns of each Battalion, it will just make the four Hundred Paces in Front.

IN this Situation, if the Front should be attacked, the Grenadiers and light Infantry will be sufficient to keep the Enemy in Play till the Regiment is formed, which it will be easy to do in a few Minutes, as the Columns are ready told off in two Divisions, the left Hand Division of each Column being countermarched to preserve the Front

when formed. Upon the first Notice then of an Attack, the Columns should halt, and form upon the Spot after the following Manner.

THE half of each Column should move off to the Right in a straight Line, the other half should move up very brisk and go to the Left. The Grenadiers and light Infantry in the Front should form a Rank entire by the oblique Step, in order to cover the Front of the Regiment till formed ; but as soon as the Regiment is formed they should retire to the Flanks by a Signal made for that Purpose ; and endeavour, if possible, to gain the Enemy's Rear, or to out flank them.

NOTHING will facilitate a Conquest sooner than such a Formation, as nei-
ther

ther the *Indians* nor *Canadians* will be able to stand against such a Situation. The Rear Guard should form at the same Time and in the same Manner, as the Advance Guard, should face outwards and there wait.

THE very same Rule will serve if attacked in the Rear; as in this Case there is Nothing more to do than to face the Columns to the Right about and form as above.

SECOND POSITION. If the Regiment should be attacked in the Flank, the Columns are to face either to the Right or Left according to the Flank on which they are attacked. As for Example, if the Attack should be made on the right Flank, and it should be found necessary to extend the Front, the
Columns

Columns must face to the right, and the Grenadiers and light Infantry upon the Left must move forward in the same Line of March, in order to gain the left Hand Flank of the Regiment, as the Columns move up, and those on the Right must face about and take a little Ground, in order to gain the right Hand Flank of the Regiment. And so *vice versa* if the Attack should be made on the left Flank,

In the first Place then, the second Column should move off from the Right in a straight Line with the right Flank of the Front Column ; the third Column should move off in a straight Line with the left Flank of the Front Column ; the fourth may be divided if necessary, half to the right Flank, and the other half to the left Flank. But
if

Fig. 1.st

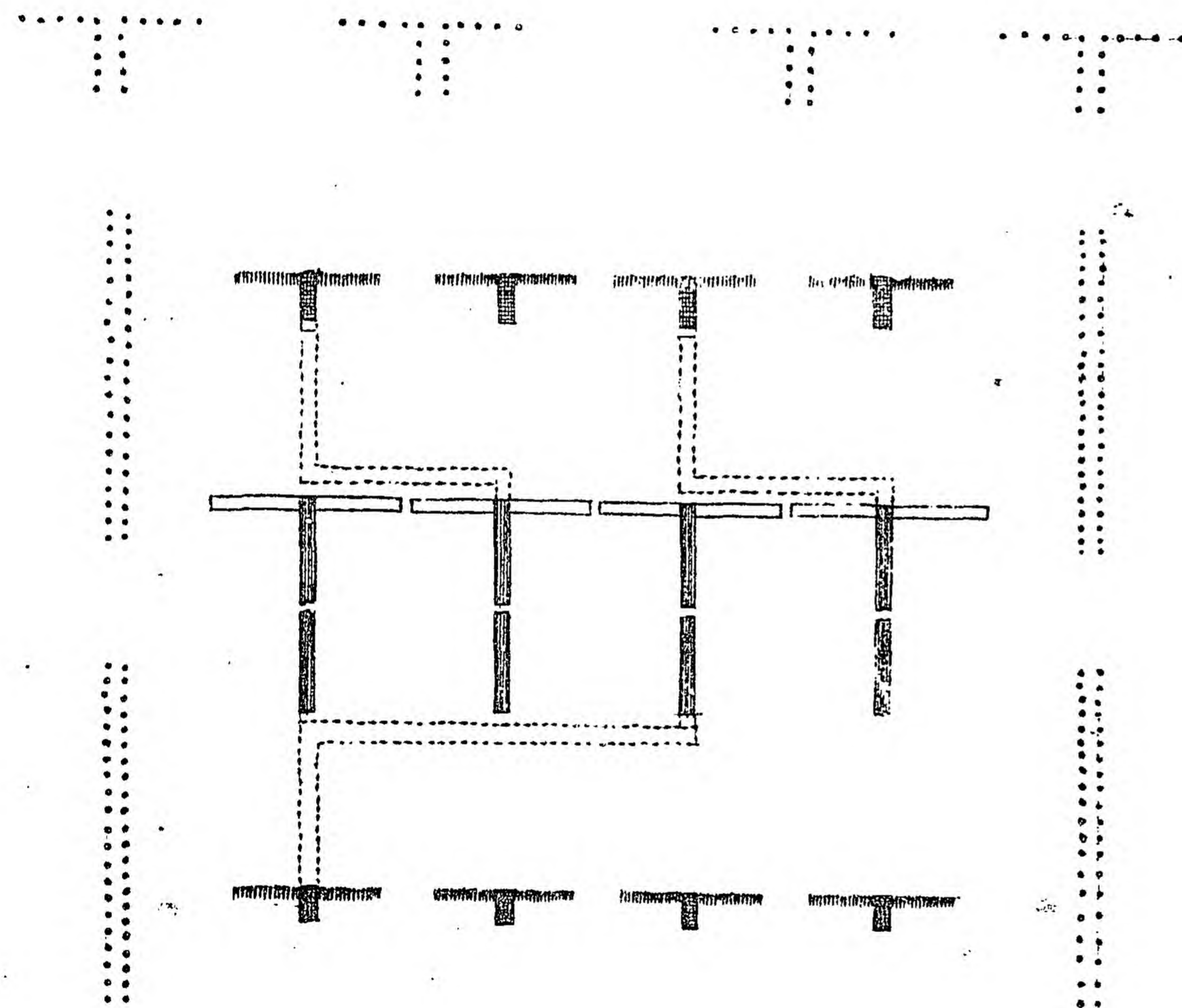
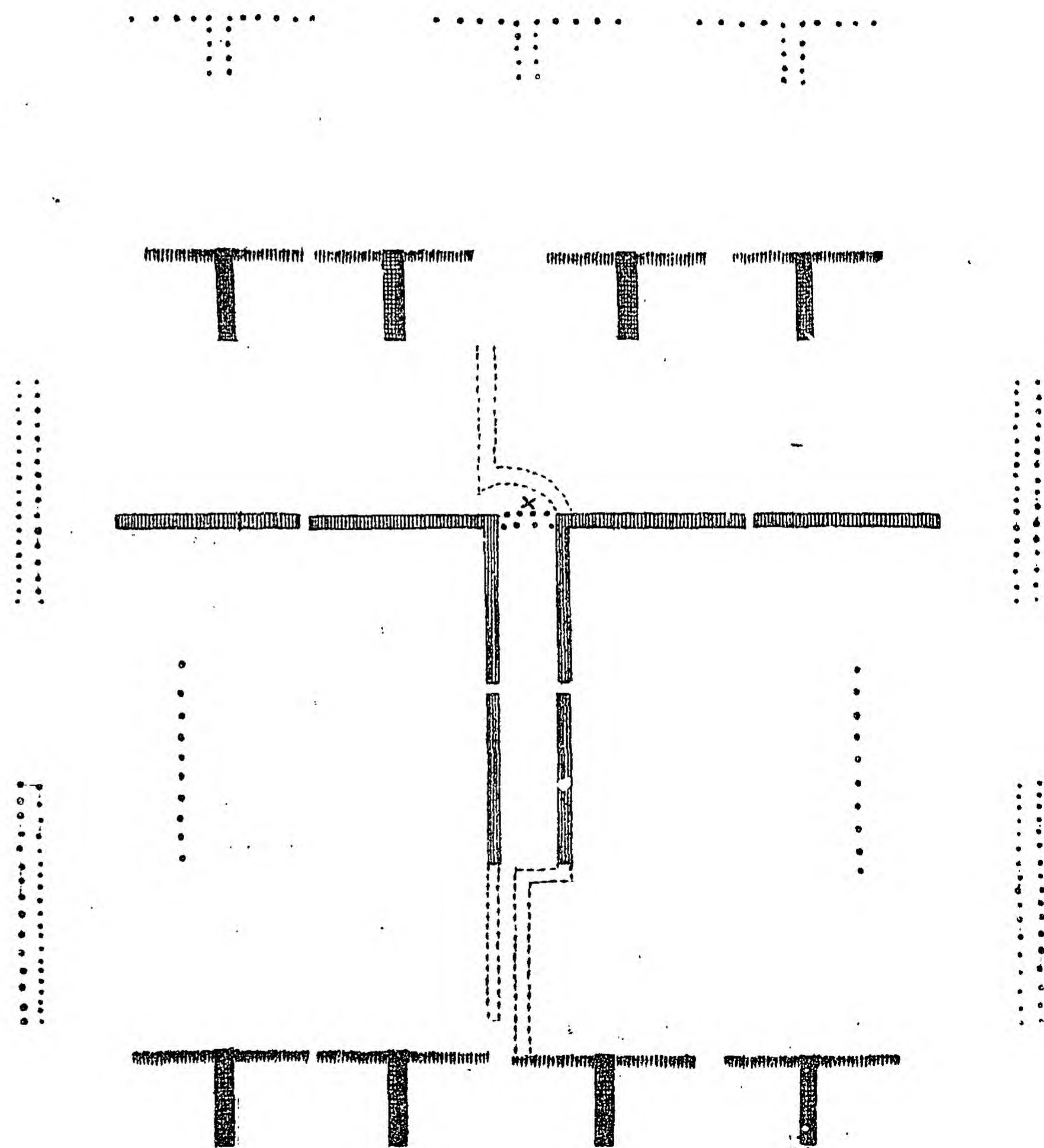


Fig. 2.^o



1.st Position of y Main Body. ■ 2.^o Pos.ⁿ of D.^o —
 1.st Position of Light Infantry. ∴ 2.^o Pos.ⁿ of D.^o
 1. Position of Grenadiers. ■ 2.^o Pos.ⁿ of D.^o —

Scale of 200 Paces.

if the Front should be extensive enough, they will serve as a Body reserve to be employed as the commanding Officer thinks fit. (*See Plate 1st, Figure 1st, where the two Positions are described.*)

THE Regiment when attacked in the Flank may be formed in two Lines ; as thus, they halt and face as in the former Position ; the second Column marches off very brisk from the Right in a straight Line to the right Hand of the front Column and forms the first Line ; the fourth Column marches off at the same Time from the Right or Left, to the right or left Flank of the third Column, which forms the second Line.

A SECOND Method of marching and forming in the Woods is performed with
two

two Columns, distant about twenty or thirty Paces from each other, with the same flank Guards as in the former Disposition, having a Body of light Infantry in the interval in the Rear. So that upon being attacked in the Front, the right Hand Column moves to the Right, and the left Hand Column to the Left, and the light Infantry closes the Center. This is a very expeditious Method of forming. If attacked in the Flank, the same Rule should be observed as in the former Disposition, half the second Column should move off to the Right, and the other half to the Left. (*See Plate 1st, Figure 2d.*)

THE above Methods of Marching are particularly useful when any Post in a strong Pass is to be taken, a Place invested, or any Part of the side of a
 Lake

Lake or large River to be possessed in order to favour the landing of Troops and Stores. Almost every Situation in *North-America* requires such a Disposition.

BESIDES the above Precautions of advanced and flank Guards, it would be proper to have small Parties of Rangers, three or four Miles in the Front to reconnoitre ; as it is impossible to be too careful in guarding against a Surprise.



C H A P. XIII.

Of encamping the Troops.

IT has been the Custom of all Nations, who have made any considerable

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able

able Figure in the Profession of Arms, to encamp and exercise their Troops during the Summer Season, in Times of *Peace* as well as *War* ; not only to keep them in Health by a martial and manly Exercise, but to instruct them in such Branches of the Military Art, as might be more particularly necessary for them to know.

THE Method of Encamping Troops to the best Advantage, is a Part of the Service very worthy of Application and Practice in Time of Peace ; and will afford great Variety of Opportunities to exercise the Judgment, as every Encampment must differ according to the Situation of the Ground.

THE *Romans* knew very little of the Art of fortifying their Camps, till their
War

War with *Pyrrhus* King of *Macedon* ; during which they took particular Notice of his Method of strengthening himself, and applied themselves so closely to this Study, that in a few Years they exceeded all other Nations in this Particular.

I AM informed, likewise that his present *Prussian* MAJESTY, not only encamps his Troops in Time of Peace, but causes strong Works to be flung up, and regularly assaulted, that his Men may be well acquainted with the Nature and Method of carrying on a Siege. He also orders his Generals to make Dispositions in certain Situations, with a Number of Troops, which he causes to be attacked, sometimes with superior and at other Times with inferior Forces ; in order to prove the Abilities of

his Generals, and to shew the Troops what they are to expect in Time of real Action.

SUCH a Practise may perhaps be objected to in our Service because of the Expence of Camp Equipage; but, if we consider the Advantages that will certainly arise from the putting it in Execution, we shall, no doubt think it worth our while to put the Troops, during Winter Quarters, under a small Stoppage; this would easily answer all the Expences of Camp Equipage; one Set of which would last two Years very well.

By this Means, the General would have it in his Power to introduce the strictest Discipline in his Army, accompanied with all Kinds of Diversions, in which Activity and Strength of Body would

would be required ; whereby the Men would be prepared and fitted to undergo any Hardships, and enabled to engage with Vigour in any Enterprize, where the Honor and Safety of their Country was concerned.

BESIDES it would wean the Troops from being over fond of fine Cities and their enervating Luxuries, and in general give them a more martial Turn.



C H A P. XIV.

Of landing upon an Enemy's Coast.

TH E first and principal Caution to be observed, after the Troops are once landed on the Enemy's Coast, should be to establish a sure Communi-
cation

cation between the Shipping and the Camp, that the Troops may be supplied with Provisions and every Thing necessary to carry on the Expedition. For this Purpose, Lines and strong Redoubts should be flung up in the most advantageous Part of the Shore, which will not only serve to secure an Intercourse with the Shipping; but will defend the Retreat from being cut off, and cover the Troops when they re-embark.

To guard this, it would be proper to leave a strong Detachment of Men to remain there, whilst the main Body penetrates into the Country.

BUT before the General makes any great Advances, it would be highly necessary to inform himself
of

of all the Roads and principal Passes thro' which it is probable the Enemy may come. This may easily be effected by sending out small Parties of light Infantry, with Orders to bring in some of the Country Men ; who, being well paid, and treated kindly, will communicate all their Knowledge in these Particulars.

BESIDES these, other Parties of considerable Strength should be sent forward to harrafs the Inhabitants, reconnoitre the different Parts of the Country, and learn the Motions of the Enemy.

BUT, above all Things, the General should endeavour to keep his Intentions an entire Secret, even from his own Army, for fear of Deserters, or lest
any

any of his Men should fall into the Enemy's Hands ; not only this, but he should even cause Reports to be spread abroad that he intends to march such and such a Road, when he is determined to march quite the contrary.

THE last Precaution necessary, would be to send out certain Parties of light Infantry who are known to be proper Judges of the Advantages of different Situations ; that, if the General should think proper to come to an Action, he may take Possession of the most favourable peice of Ground : This is a Circumstance of particular Importance ; to prove which, many Instances might be produced, but I shall content myself with only one.

IF *Varro* had taken *Paulus's* Advice, at the Battle of *Cannæ*, and formed his Army upon an irregular Spot of Ground, where his Infantry would have had the greatest Share of the Action, and the *Carthaginian* Cavalry (in which their chief Strength consisted) prevented from doing any considerable Execution, it is very probable the Action would have determined in favour of the *Romans*. But either for want of knowing the Ground, or slighting the Advice of *Paulus*, he lost the Battle ; which proved a very fatal Overthrow, upwards of forty Thousand Men being destroyed, and almost all the principal Officers, to the great Dishonor of the *Roman Arms*;

C H A P.

C H A P. XV.

Of Colours.

THE original Design of Colours was of the highest Consequence, as we learn from *Dionysius*, who gives the Reason why the *Roman* Legions so readily followed their Ensigns. The *Romans*, says he, when they are in the Field, respect Nothing more than their Ensigns and Standards. They swear by their Military Ensigns, and pay them a kind of religious Worship; on certain Festivals, they crown'd them with Flowers, and perfumed them; animated by this Custom, they exposed themselves to all Dangers, and despised Death itself to secure those precious Pledges, and prevent their being taken by the Enemy.

THE

THE Regard the *Romans* paid their Standards, was never shewn more remarkably, than in the first Expedition *Cæsar* made to *Britain*. He met with so warm a Reception, on his first attempting to land upon the Coast, that he had determined to get off, and sail for *Gaul* ; but the Standard-Bearer of the tenth Legion, at that Instant leaping into the Water, the *Romans* were so encouraged by his Example, and roused by the Apprehensions of a *Roman* Standard's falling into the Enemy's Hands, that the two Legions, of which *Cæsar's* Army consisted, likewise plunged into the Water, rushed ashore, attacked, and defeated the *Britains*.

THE religious Awe they paid their Colours and Standards, had another

good Effect of much Importance, *viz.* Desertion seldom happened amongst the *Romans*.

A HINT, I imagined, might be drawn from this, in order to prevent if possible, the too frequent Desertions which happen amongst the *British* Troops, particularly in this Country.

For Example, every Officer and Soldier upon their first coming into the Army, should take an Oath at the Head of the Regiment, with the Holy Bible in one Hand, and the Colours in the other. This should be administered in the most solemn Manner possible, by the Chaplain of the Regiment, and followed by an Oration made by the commanding Officer, in which should be set forth the solemn Ties by which they

they are bound to a strict Adherence to their Military Oath, and the Crime of Desertion represented in the most black and dishonorable Colours.

SOME People may, perhaps, think this Scheme whimsical and of little Use, but if they will consider what an Effect the Solemnity of such a Ceremony may have on the Minds of the Soldiers, they will find it is probable a good End may be answered thereby.



C H A P. XVI.

Of Arms.

IT may be observed that our Arms are in general too heavy for the Service in *North-America*, and that for
two

two Reasons. First, the Men of this Country, of whom the greatest Part of our Army must shortly consist, are not generally so strong as the *Europeans* ; and secondly, the Inconvenience of carrying such heavy Arms thro' close Woods, rough Roads and difficult Passes, where the frequent Obstructions they must meet with, will render the weak bodied Men almost unfit for Service.

ANOTHER great Inconvenience which arises from the too great Weight of our Arms, is that the Men are not able to level their Pieces properly, and therefore frequently in Time of Action, they expend their Fire without doing any considerable Execution.

I HAVE

I HAVE seen many Proofs of this in our Field Exercise, and have observed the Center and Rear Ranks not able to continue presented for any little Time, without being in the greatest Tremor imaginable. This indeed is sometimes owing to the Officers, not giving the Word of Command quick enough, but it more frequently happens from a disability in the Men, to keep up their heavy Pieces in that uneasy Position.

I SHALL not here take Notice what kind of Arms would be more convenient, as I purpose to treat of Arms, Cloathing, Accoutrements and several other Appointments, in a more particular Manner, in a second Part of this Work.

C H A_P.

C H A P. XVII.

Of Flints.

HOWEVER trifling it may appear at first Sight, to take Notice of this Appointment, yet upon Consideration, it will be found of no small Importance ; especially if we reflect on the terrible Consequences of too great a Neglect in this Article ; and that Fire-Arms will be of little Service in Time of Action if badly furnished with Flints.

I THOUGHT it my Duty to take Notice of this, as I have seen frequent Instances, where, out of a Company of sixty or seventy Men, fifteen or sixteen Fire-locks have mis'd Fire, which was entirely owing to the Badness of their
 Flints

Flints, and that too when they have been firing at Marks.

THE Reason why our Army is in general so badly furnished with Flints I will not pretend to say, especially as we have them so good in *England*: But I have frequently known the Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment, in which I have the Honor to serve, recommend it to his Captains to buy Flints, and distribute them amongst their Companies, rather than depend upon those given out of the Stores; and, which they have actually done at several different Times since they have been on the Continent.

BEFORE I conclude this Piece, I would recommend it to those Officers

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who

who inspect the Fire-Arms, never to depend too much upon the Brightness of a Lock, as I have often seen a Lock look extremely well, and the Piece to all Appearance in good Order, when upon Examination the Main-spring has been found entirely broke, or so weak as not to be able to give Fire, for which Reason it shou'd be a Rule to try the Pieces, as well as examine them with the Eye, and see if they will give sure Fire ; this should be particularly observed before an Action, that no Fire may be lost either on Account of the Badness of the Flints, or of the Pieces being out of Order.

A

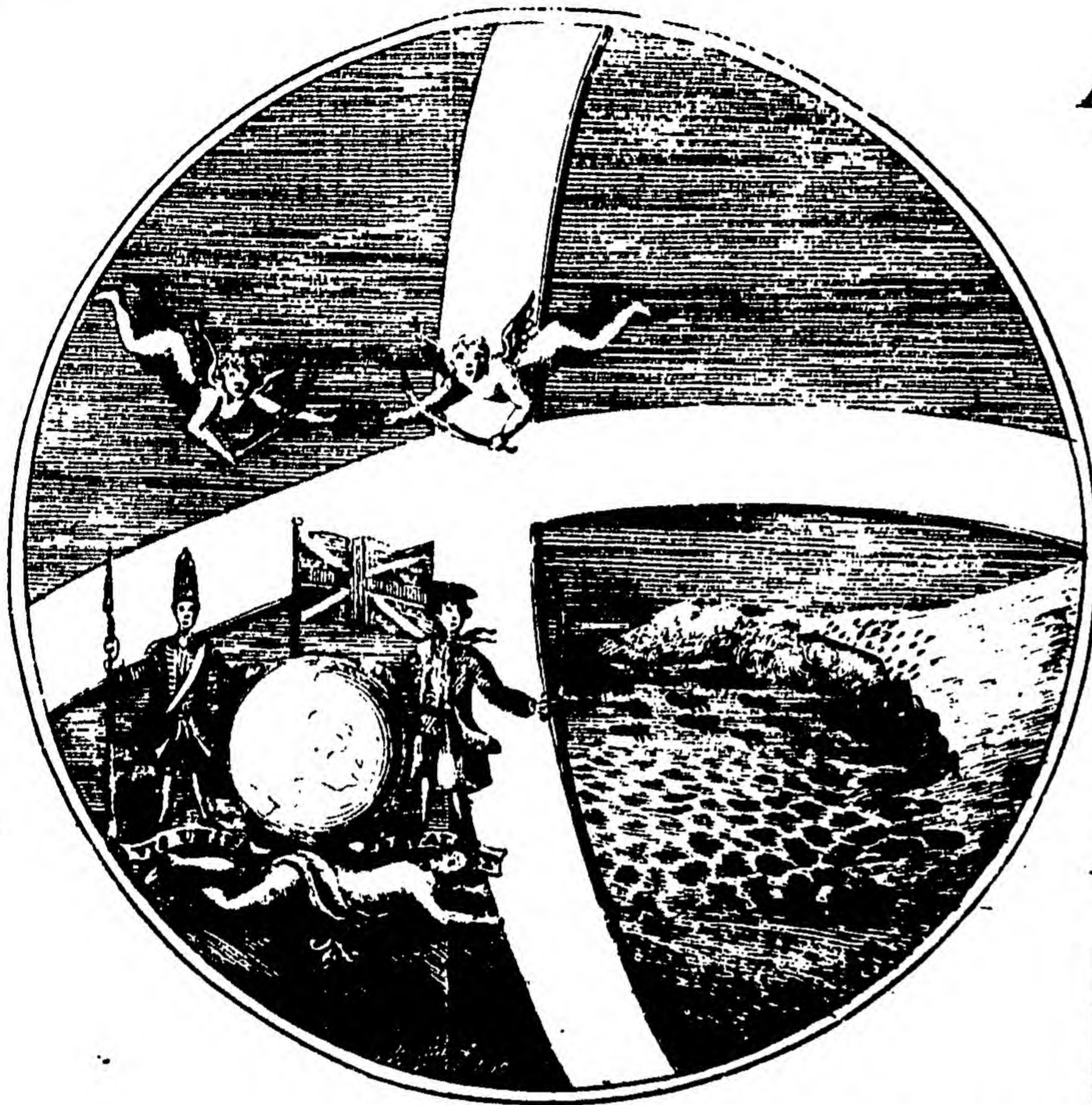


Fig. 1st

B

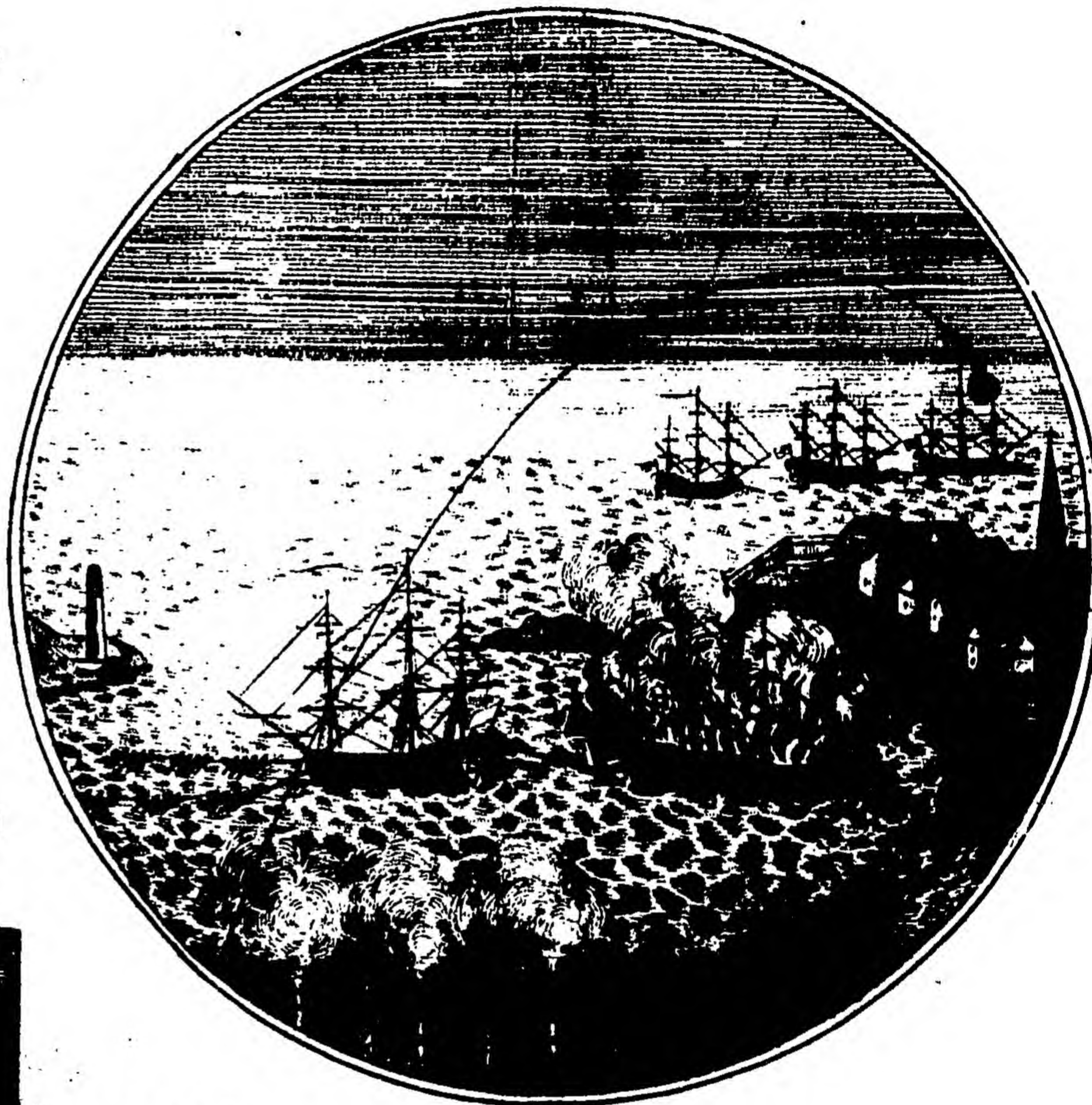
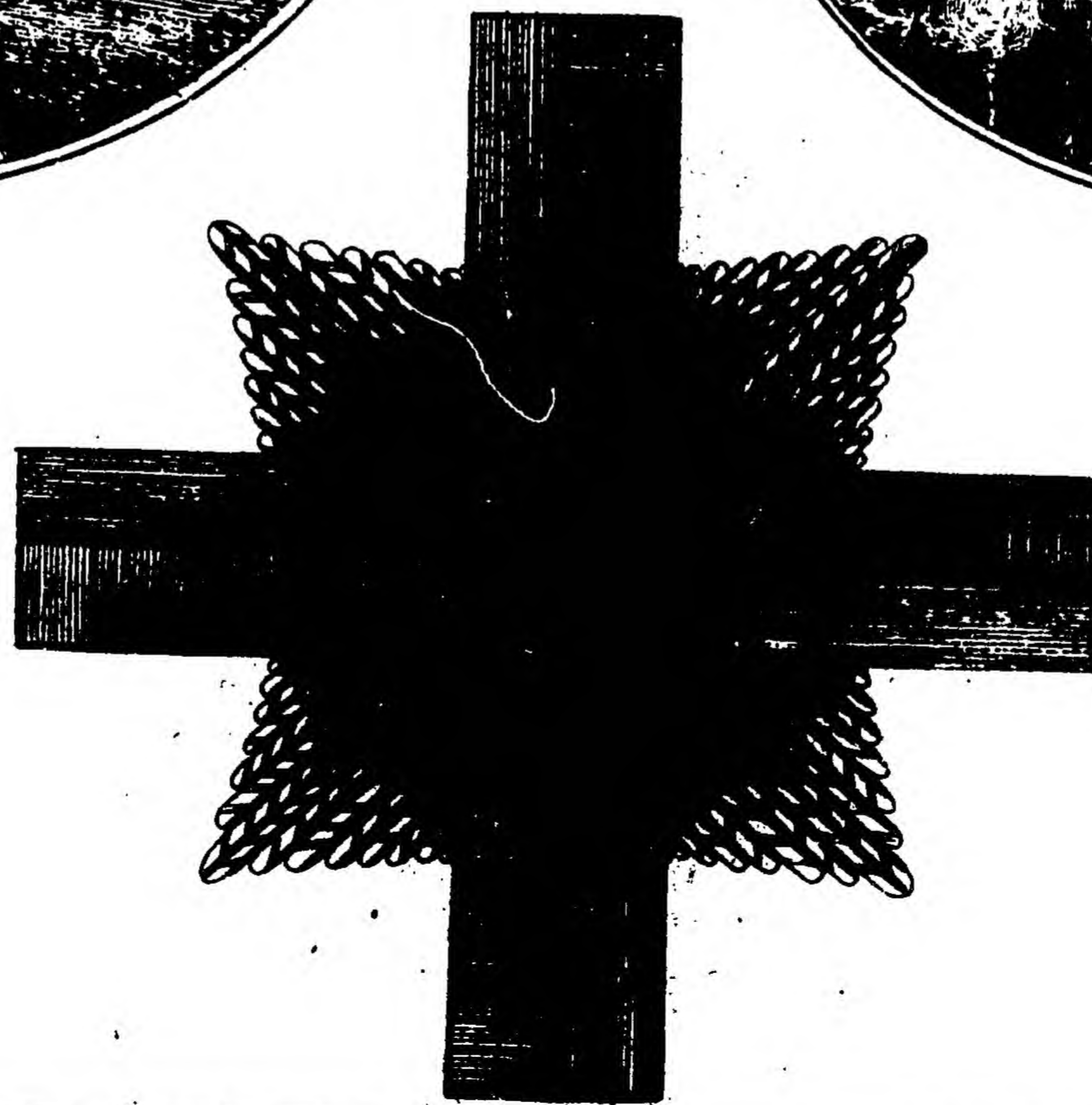


Fig. 2^d



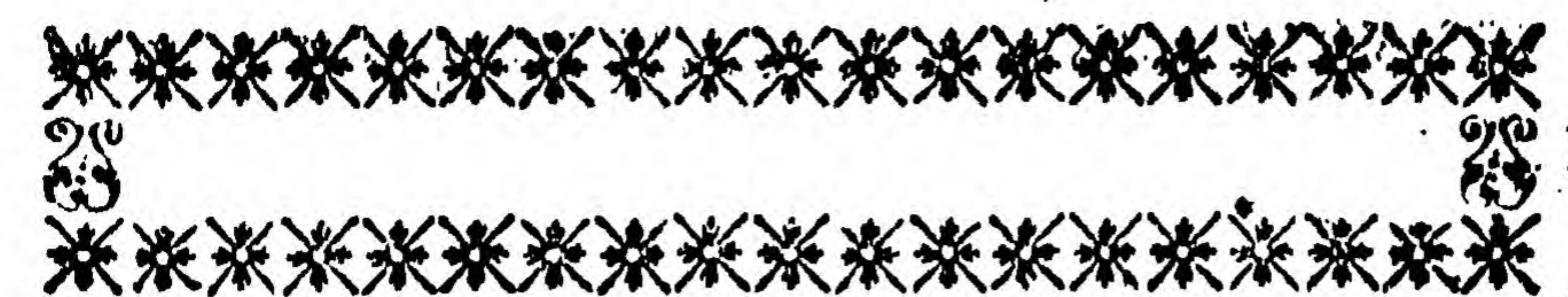
A
SHORT TREATISE
ON
MILITARY HONORS.

By LIEUTENANT *W E B B.*

HONOR PRÆMIUM EST VIRTUTIS.

PHILADELPHIA:

Printed by W. DUNLAP.



A SHORT TREATISE &c,



AMONG the earliest Ages of Antiquity, there have been very few Nations famous in the Profession of Arms, that have not commemorated the illustrious Actions of their Heroes ; or endeavoured to perpetuate their great Victories, either by Hieroglyphics, building of Towers, or erecting of Pillars and Monuments. And as these were not only the outward Marks of Distinction to the living Worthies, but the Method also of giving to Futurity the Remembrance of their Virtues ; the Custom, no doubt, was

was very laudable, as it might probably inspire Posterity, with an Ambition to imitate the glorious Example.

BUT of later Years, since Arts and Sciences have flourished, and been in some Measure perfected by the happy Genius, Industry, and Experience of various Nations, other Methods, more extensively expressive of the Design, as well as less expensive to Society, have been repeatedly practised.

THE Art of Printing, for Instance, and the Convenience of recording memorable Actions in the sacred Pages of History, has been particularly useful ; as has also that Custom of striking Medals with Devices, peculiarly adapted to the Occasion.

THAT

THAT these last are much more proper for the commemorating illustrious Actions, than the erecting of Towers, &c. will very easily appear, if we consider that these huge Bodies, these massy Buildings being always fixed in one Place, the Knowledge that the most Part of Mankind can have of them must only be traditional, which is liable to Error; and that the more remote any Nation or People are from the Spot in which these Monuments are situated, the less perfect must their Knowledge and Idea of them be.

THE Great Mr. *Addison* indeed, purposely visited the Antiquities of *Italy*, and Mr. *Dawkins* those of *Palmyra*; but as the private Circumstances of the greatest Part of Mankind, will not permit

permit them to travel from one Clime to another ; all the Knowledge they can have of these Trophies of Glory, can be but from Hear-say, or by the Assistance of History.

BUT there is yet a greater Inconvenience in this Method of recording Victories, Triumphs, &c. For if we consider that Buildings, tho' made of the most durable materials, as they are continually exposed to the Heat of the Sun, and Inclemency of the Weather, are ever liable to be destroyed by Accidents, and mouldered away by Time ; we must conclude that they are improper for the Use of perpetuating remarkable Incidents.

MR.

MR. *Pope* writing to Mr. *Addison* on his *Treatise of Medals*, beautifully expresses this in the following Lines.

- “ See the wild Waste of all devouring Years !
- “ How ROME her own sad Sepulcher appears :
- “ With nodding Arches, broken Temples spread !
- “ The very Tombs now vanish'd like their Dead !
- “ Some felt the silent Stroke of mouldring Age ;
- “ Some, HOSTILE Fury ; some, RELIGIOUS Rage :
- “ BARBARIAN Blindness, CHRISTIAN Zeal conspire,
- “ And PAPAL Piety, and GOTHICK Fire.
- “ Perhaps by its own Ruins sav'd from Flame,
- “ Some buried Marble, half preserves a Name.

Now as this represents to us the ruined State of the Antiquities of a People once the most famous in the World, for endeavouring to preserve the Memory of their great Heroes, it is an Authority which exactly corresponds with our own Observation ; and will serve to convince, that a more proper Me-

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thod may be found out of treasuring up the Remembrance of heroical Exploits.

AND what can be more apropos to the Design, than the striking Medals in Honor of those Persons, or Actions which are worthy to be immortalized. Medals are generally made of Substance almost incorruptable, or at least such as is not to be destroyed, but by a very long Course of Time. Many of them are struck on the same Occasion, whereby the Knowledge of them becomes more universal. They are likewise easily transported from one Place to another, and often wore about the Persons of those whom they mean to dignify ; so that they are at least Memento's of the illustrious Actions, during one Age. IN

IN the succeeding Ages, Posterity being naturally ambitious of preserving the honorable Distinction of their Ancestors, lay them up with the greatest Care in their several Families, and frequently shew them among the Circle of their Friends ; and thus is the Memory of the Exploits of preceeding Ages, still kept alive amongst the Few.

PRINTING next takes up the Record, and to future Generations hands down the illustrious Story.

BESIDES these, History affords many Examples of several other Modes of conferring Honors on great Generals, and victorious Commanders. The Citizens of *Rome*, in particular, had the Bustoës of their Heroes, carved and put

up in the Vestibules of their Houses ; so that whenever they went in or out, these venerable Images saluted their Eyes, recalled to their Attention the glorious Actions of the Dead, and fired their Souls with a laudable Emulation, to follow the Examples of their venerable Fore-fathers.

Octavius Cæsar, after the *Phillipian* War, gave to every Captain a purple Garment, and to the legionary Soldiers certain Crowns, as well to reward their Bravery, as to commemorate the Victories they had obtained.

AFTER the Battle of *Cannæ*, in which *Hannibal* commanded the *Carthaginian* Troops, and when the *Roman* Knights selected themselves in a Body in order to oppose them, we find a particular

ticular Record, where it is said, that three Bushels of Rings were collected from the Knights slain in Battle. *Hannibal* observing that these Rings were Military Honors, conferred by the *Romans* on their Principal Warriors, so far adopted the Example that he gave to each Captain of his own Army a Ring. From which Hint, the *Cartbagenians* afterwards established a Custom, that every Officer amongst them should wear such a Number of Rings, as answered to the Number of Battles in which he had fought.

THERE is also an Account in History of a *Roman* Soldier under the Command of *Scipio*, who signalized himself by some glorious Action in the Presence of his General. *Scipio* order-
ed

ed a considerable Sum of Money to be offered him as a Reward for his Bravery, which, with a noble Resolution, he refused ; telling his Commander, “ that he fought for the Love of Glory “ and the Honor of his Country, and “ not for Money.” *Scipio*, being sensible of his Merit, and well pleased with this Reply, rewarded him with a Crown of Silver, and promoted him to the Rank of a *Centurion*.

BUT, lest we should tire our Readers with a Recital of too many Facts relative to the Ancients, when a few might suffice, we will go on to shew how more modern Nations have not only followed, but improved this Custom.

In 1118, *Don Alphonzo of Arrogan*, being desirous of having the *Moors* expelled from
from

from that Kingdom, instituted the Order of *St. Saviours*. The Number of this Order was unlimited. Each Member wore a white Mantle, and their Ensign was a red Cross.

Don Sancho, King of *Toledo*, after this in the Year 1158, established the Order of *Calatrava*. The Members of this Order, bound themselves by an Obligation to expel the *Moors* from the Kingdom of *Castile*. Each wore a black Mantle, and their Ensign was a red Cross. It is said, this Institution remained for many Ages in great Esteem amongst the *Spaniards*.

We might also instance the Order of *St. James*, which is now much thought of in *Spain*. It was first instituted by
thirteen

thirteen private Gentlemen. The Intention of it was to drive the *Arabians* from *Galicia*, who had become very troublesome to that Kingdom. The Members of this Order increafing, the *Arabians* were drove into the Mountains of *Asturia* for Shelter.

OUR near Neighbour, *Lewis* the XIV. of *France*, established the Order of St. *Lewis*, and fixed it as a Military Honor. It is in fuch high Esteem to this Day, that in all probability it will continue to the lateft Ages.

THAT this Custom of immortalizing heroic Actions and remarkable Victories by fome public Mark of Distinction, must be of fingular Use, will immediately appear, if we confider that
the

the Love of Fame is one of those darling Passions which Men are fond of gratifying at all Events.

IN great Minds it is always predominant, and not to be fettered by the Ties of Interest, or any inferior Inclinations. The very Thought of being in a public Manner dignified by his Country, making an honorable Appearance in History, and being talked of with Esteem by Ages yet to come, would make a Man perform such Exploits as to a more groveling Soul would seem utterly impracticable. With what Rapture must a Heroe in the decline of Life tell over the Victories of his early Days, and show to his attentive Son the Honors with which his Country has rewarded him. The Spirit of Emulation immediately

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mediately Kindles in the Youth and he burns to follow the illustrious Example of his Father.

THE Soldier who fights merely for the sake of Plunder, will not expose himself to Danger; for if he is slain in Battle, his Riches will not avail him; but he who fights for *Honor and Fame*, tho' he loose his Life, his End is obtained.

Is it not then, the Interest of every Nation to signalize her Heroes by some Mark of her Approbation: That the Love of Glory, and Spirit of Ambition may ever fire the Breast of her Warriors, and that Futurity may have in Remembrance all those Actions which have been eminently serviceable.

THE

THE late Siege of *Louisbourg* afforded us a singular Proof of the Extensive Good arising from a mutual Harmony and Agreement between the two fighting Bodies of this Kingdom, who, with united Heads and Hearts, effected, what nothing else could do, the Reduction of that valuable Fortress.

CAN *Britons* be too earnest then to commemorate a Conduct so worthy of Applause and Imitation; especially as it has been their unhappy Lot to have many of their best laid Plans for the Extension of Empire, defeated from a want of that Unanimity, which has now added to their Dominions, and taken from the Enemy a profitable Fishery and useful Port.

THE prudent and resolute Behaviour of the brave Commanders *Roscawen*, *Amherst*, and *Welf*, on that Expedition, must for ever demand the highest Admiration. Their Care and Anxiety to preserve a perfect Union and Agreement between all the Forces under them, is certainly worthy to be placed in so high a Light, that distant Commanders may see, admire and imitate.

SINCE it is evident then, that such a laudable Conduct deserves to be handed down to Posterity with Distinctions of Honor and Applause, what can be more proper for this Purpose, as we have before observed, than the striking a Medal expressive of that Concord between our Fleet and Army, which was the evident Cause of our Success ?

I HAVE

I HAVE here formed a Device which I imagine might answer this End, and with Submission offer it to the Public. (Vid. Plate II. Fig. I)

THE one Side of the Medal presents a Design very expressive of the Harmony between the Land and Sea Forces and its happy Consequences. We see the *British* Flag fixt on the *American* World, crown'd with Laurels, and held by a Soldier and Sailor ; beneath whose Feet the Genius of *France* lies prostrate. On the same Side, is represented a distant View of the landing our Forces at *Louisbourg*. (Vid. Let. A)

ON the Reverse is delineated the Siege of the City, and three of the *French* Ships in Flames. (Vid. Let. B)

SUCH

SUCH a Meda', I imagine, would very well serve to commemorate this Action which must ever redound to the public Honor.

BUT besides this, it might not be improper to distinguish all those Officers, who were present at the Siege of *Louisbourg*, with a Cross half red and half blue, representing the Union of the Fleet and Army ; to be neatly embroidered and worn on the left Side of the Coat, near the Breast.

BUT as these are only Designs of my own forming, I shall not insist further upon them ; but humbly submit them to the Judgments of those who are better acquainted with such Particulars than myself.

NEVER-

NEVERTHELESS, that some kind of Honorary Rewards and Distinctions would be highly proper in the present Case, I doubt not every Person who has considered Military Honors in a just Manner, is as perfectly convinced of as myself.

F I N I S.

E R R A T A,

PAGE 24, Line 4, for *repetition*, read *Repetition*. Page 49, Line 7, for *Conditien*, read *Condition*. Page 72, Line the last, for *of*, read *on*.